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a successor of the organization of 1854, but rather of the union party of the war period." Dr. Brummer believes in the disappearance in New York of the same original republican party. The conclusion seems to be too strong. As a party trick, to win votes at a time when republican votes were very essential, the name of the republican party was indeed changed, but never the principles. The republicans did not believe that they joined a new organization; they merely sought recruits by a ruse. It was certainly good republican policy in 1861 to oppose compromise on the question of territorial slavery, and later to insist on the positive prohibition of slavery there, and as a great anti-slavery organization the party naturally advanced into other anti-slavery policies as the war advanced. It must be remembered, too, that the number of voters in the union party, who were not republicans, was small, that the normal democratic strength of 1860 fell off but little, that that of the republicans, as seen in the union vote, increased but little, and that the formal union organization was very different in different states. It is best to look upon the union organization not as a new party, but only as a temporary manifestation of the republican party during a short period and under peculiar circumstances. This criticism of their conclusions must not, however, be allowed to detract from the authors' success in investigation and orderly presentation of difficult material.

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**Chadwick, F. E.** *The Relations of the United States and Spain; The Spanish War.* Two vols. Pp. xx, 926. Price, \$7.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911.

Military training, participation in the war and exceptional access to material make Mr. Chadwick's account of the Spanish War unusually valuable. A large part of this "documentary history," as the author calls it, is formed of well chosen selections from the sources. His personal opinions are kept in the background except perhaps in the discussion of the Sampson-Schley controversy, in which Mr. Chadwick believes great wrong was done to Sampson, one of the noblest of public servants.

The most interesting feature of this work is the extensive presentation of the Spanish point of view in the war, until now a field neglected by American writers. No evidence could show more conclusively the reason why the American victories were won so easily than the quotations from the despatches exchanged between the Spanish ministry and Cervera. Unpreparedness, inefficiency of administration and inadequacy of fighting material are shown to have existed in the Spanish navy to a degree greater even than in our own War Department. On the other hand, the performance of the United States navy comes in for praise which the evidence submitted seems to show is justified. Under the circumstances, which the despatches of the Spanish admiral show were known but persistently disregarded by the Spanish ministry, the outcome could not have been other than a foregone conclusion. When a country is willing to order to sea vessels which it

knows are unable to cross the ocean, but will become "useless buoys" in mid-Atlantic, it speaks eloquently of the character of the administration. It appears repeatedly that the government of Spain fought not even with the hope of winning, but because some sacrifice was necessary "to satisfy the honor of the nation." Amusing, if the circumstances were not so tragic, would be, for example, the instructions to Camara's squadron which when beginning its outward voyage was to keep "close to shore so as to be seen from Spanish cities, exhibiting when near them the national flag illuminated by searchlights, which are also to be thrown upon the cities."

The land campaigns are described with commendable clearness, though their importance is dwarfed by the brilliant work of the navy. Detailed maps for both army and navy operations make it easy to follow all the movements discussed.

The closing chapters, dealing with the diplomacy of the treaty of peace, are exceptionally well done. Probably in no other war has the inside history been made public property to an equal extent so soon after the conflict. The change in American public opinion and in the plans of the administration which made the "war for humanity" one for conquest and in a few months revolutionized our foreign policy is here presented in a way not previously approached. For Spain, too, the negotiations marked a complete change in national policy. The war destroyed the last traces of the greatest of colonial empires. It stripped the mother country of colonies for which she could no longer care and the loss of which was to prove a blessing in disguise.

Few "documentary histories" combine so well as this, authoritativeness and readability. The vividness of the narrative and its dramatic character make these volumes of interest not only to the student of history, but to the public at large.

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**Drage, G.** *The Imperial Organization of Trade.* Pp. xviii, 374. Price, \$3.50. New York: Imported by E. P. Dutton & Co., 1911.

The scholarly work of Mr. Geoffrey Drage is maintained at its high standard in his latest work upon the commercial policy of the British empire. This work is stated to be "an installment of a larger work on Imperial Organization, and is published at the present time with a view to advancing the closer union of the empire in trade matters at the next meeting of the imperial conference, which takes place in 1911." The volume was written in 1910, and the conference took place at the time of the coronation of King George and Queen Mary.

The introduction discusses in a general way the development of imperial organization, calls attention to the need of uniformity of legislation throughout the empire as regards various trade matters. The subjects of free trade, imperial preference, retaliation and tariff reform receive extended consideration in separate chapters. A large part of the volume, pages 146 to 297, is devoted to a discussion of tariff reform; the last two chapters of the book